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will be outlined and carried forward with a thoroughness never before attempted or even possible. They will be made under the general supervision of Professor Clark, who is recognized to be one of the foremost economists of the United States. He will have the active assistance and the earnest co-operation, not only of the participants in the Berne Conference, but of economists of like standing representing all the great nations, thus giving to the work an international significance and catholicity.

The full program of the investigation, as determined by the Berne Conference, is yet to be officially announced; but it has been planned on the broadest lines, and it will determine and measure with scientific precision the influence of all the economic forces tending to the unification of the peoples of the globe. The work will cover a period of years, but it will be pressed forward with vigor, and will have at command whatever is required of the resources of the Carnegie Endowment.

Editorial Notes.

A New Peace Anthem.

The desire for a hymn or anthem worthy of the great movement for world peace has been widely and deeply felt, and many attempts at peace poems and songs have been made. But while many excellent pieces have been produced, we must confess that, so far as we have seen, nothing very satisfactory has appeared. We publish on another page a new peace anthem that is a promising candidate for public favor. It was written, on the suggestion of Mr. Julius Witmark, of N. Witmark & Sons, New York, by Mr. George Graff, Jr., a rising young lyricist. The music was composed by Mr. Ernest R. Ball, a well and favorably known song writer of New York city. The anthem is based on General Grant's famous phrase, "Let us have peace," and is dedicated to President Taft, with his permission, given in a personal interview. It has received the warm approval of Senator Burton, president of the American Peace Society, and of Hon. Richard Bartholdt, president of the United States Interparliamentary Group. The anthem has already had a remarkable introduction to the public. It was sung by Mr. Ball himself on July 7 at Atlantic City, at the great Christian Endeavor Convention, immediately after the address given by President Taft. The applause which followed the singing was tremendous, the President himself heartily joining in it. The thought and wording of the anthem are noble, though the rhythm of one or two lines might be improved. We commend the piece to the attention of our friends. Copies, with the music, may be had of N. Witmark & Sons, New York.

The nineteenth International Peace Congress, as we have previously announced, will open at Rome on the 25th of September and continue till the 3d of October. The cholera situation in southern Italy seems better now than it was a

few weeks ago, and it has not been thought necessary to put off the Congress, as there is no cholera in Rome. The following delegates, besides those named by other societies, have been appointed by the American Peace Society: Hon. Richard Bartholdt, Senator Theodore E. Burton, Hon. and Mrs. S. Edgar Nicholson, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, Boston; Mr. U. J. Ledoux, Boston; Mr. Hendrik C. Anderson, Rome; Mr. Victor Hugo Duras, New York; Mary B. Seabury and Helen H. Seabury, New Bedford, Mass.; Mrs. F. S. Blair, Guilford College, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Gilman, Boston; Rev. and Mrs. William G. Hubbard, Goldsboro, N. C.; Dr. and Mrs. M. Chirurg, Newton Center, Mass., and Dr. Martha A. McBride, Zanesville, O. These are all expected to attend the Congress, which will, in certain respects, be one of the most important ever held, on account of the present immense progress of the cause throughout the world. The Congress will be followed immediately by the Interparliamentary Conference, which also meets in Rome, and at which there will be from fifteen to twenty delegates from the United States Congress. We hope to be able to give extended reports of these meetings in subsequent issues.

What the Peace Organizations are Doing.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in the Baptist Church at Derry, N. H., on August 2, and addressed by Dr. James L. Tryon, New England representative of the American Peace Society. As a result of the meeting a Derry Peace Society was organized as a branch of the American Peace Society. Hon. L. H. Pillsbury was chosen president; Rev. George E. Haslam, secretary, and James H. Weston, treasurer. Seven persons prominent in the community were elected vice-presidents. A membership committee was appointed and also a committee to draft a constitution. This society will be made a section of the New Hampshire State Branch of the American Peace Society when that is formed, a little later in the year. This is said to be the first peace society ever organized in the State of New Hampshire, though there have always been in the State earnest workers in the peace cause.

President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, one of the Directors of the Ginn World Peace Foundation, sailed from San Francisco for the Orient on August 9. He delivered an address at Honolulu on the way, will deliver lectures in the principal cities of the Orient, and will visit Corea by special request.

Mrs. Elmer Black, field director of the National Peace and Arbitration League of New York, gave a reception at the Claridge Hotel, in London, on July 27, to the delegates of the Universal Races Congress. The special guests were Lord Weardale, president, and the other officers of the Congress. The press dispatches say that it was a very brilliant affair, representatives of forty nations being present, and also about thirty lead-

ing British organizations, besides many prominent British political and social leaders who were in London at the time. Speeches were made in ten different languages.

Brevities.

... The Executive Committee of the Federal Council calling upon the churches that are constituent bodies of the Federal Council to consider the advisability of the creation, at the earliest possible moment, of Church Committees on International Peace.

... Professor Bromley Smith, head of the Department of Rhetoric and Oratory at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., found time last year, along with the active work of his department, to deliver five addresses on peace and to send a number of articles to local papers protesting against the position of the Congressman from the district in supporting the increase of the navy. Professor Smith also takes occasion often to introduce a paragraph on peace into his addresses on other subjects. This is a very effective kind of peace work, and the example might well be followed by scores of public speakers throughout the country.

... On the 11th of August, at the American Embassy in London, the indemnity of £184,637 (\$923,185) awarded by King George, as arbitrator, to the United States, in settlement of the Alsop claim against Chile, was paid by Augustus Edwards, the Chilean Minister to Great Britain. The Chilean papers are rejoicing over the comparatively small award as evidence that the attitude of our State Department in the case was not right.

... An arbitration treaty between Argentina and Venezuela was signed at Caracas on July 24.

... Admiral Togo, on reaching New York on his official visit to the United States, declared that the signing of the arbitration treaties was a long step toward world peace. "I am very pleased," he said, "to hear of the signing of yesterday's treaty, and I think it would be a very good thing for Japan to enter an agreement of this sort."

... The women of the Pacific coast, under the lead of Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, have started a movement for the erection of a colossal statue of Peace to be placed at the entrance of the Panama Canal. The figure is to be that of an attractive American woman, typifying all that is best in our civilization, with the Biblical lion and lamb resting at her feet, bearing the olive branch and other peace emblems. We wish the ladies had got ahead of the fortificationists.

... The International Union of Students, recently founded at Leipzig, Germany, to promote friendly relations between students of all nations, to strengthen interest in questions of international progress, etc., held its first meeting on Monday, July 24, at the Hotel de Pologne. The speakers were Professor Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard University, this year serving as exchange professor at the University of Berlin, and Professor Lamprecht, rector of the University of Leipzig. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the students present.

Text of the Anglo-American Treaty of Arbitration Signed at Washington D. C., August 3, 1911.

The Franco-American Treaty which was signed on the same day in Washington and Paris is substantially identical with the Anglo-American here given.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being equally desirous of perpetuating the peace, which has happily existed between the two nations, as established in 1814 by the Treaty of Ghent, and has never since been interrupted by an appeal to arms, and which has been confirmed and strengthened in recent years by a number of treaties whereby pending controversies have been adjusted by agreement or settled by arbitration or otherwise provided for, so that now for the first time there are no important questions of difference outstanding between them, and being resolved that no future differences shall be a cause of hostilities between them or interrupt their good relations and friendship;

The high contracting parties have, therefore, determined, in furtherance of these ends, to conclude a treaty extending the scope and obligations of the policy of arbitration adopted in their present arbitration treaty of April 4, 1908, so as to exclude certain exceptions contained in that treaty and to provide means for the peaceful solution of all questions of difference which it shall be found impossible in future to settle by diplomacy, and for that purpose they have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States, and

His Britannic Majesty, the Right Honorable James Bryce, O. M., his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington,

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

All differences hereafter arising between the high contracting parties, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other, under treaty or otherwise, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other arbitral tribunal, as may be decided in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal if necessary, define the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, the question or questions at issue, and settle the terms of reference and the procedure thereunder.

The provisions of Articles XXXVII to XC, inclusive, of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of